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Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

The diagram illustrates a video recording system with the following components and connections:

- Input Stage:** A **Camera** (28) provides input to **VCR 1** (82) and **VCR 2** (94).
- TVs:** Two **TV** units (18 and 24) are connected to the VCRs. TV 18 is connected to VCR 1, and TV 24 is connected to VCR 2.
- Control and Timing:**
 - Action Switch** (56) is connected to **Action Switch Relay** (80).
 - Time Expiration Relay** (68) is connected to the **Unauthorized Tape Reject Relay** (78).
 - Power Supply** (50) provides power to the system.
- Anti-theft Features:**
 - Unauthorized Tape Sensor** (116) is connected to the **Unauthorized Tape Reject Relay** (78).
 - The **Unauthorized Tape Reject Relay** (78) is connected to the **Action Switch Relay** (80) and the **Time Expiration Relay** (68).
- Output and Amplification:**
 - VCR 1** (82) has an output (84) connected to a **PRE Amp.** (48).
 - The **PRE Amp.** (48) is connected to a speaker or output stage (44).

Other labeled components include **VCR 1** (82), **VCR 2** (94), **Action Switch Relay** (80), **Time Expiration Relay** (68), **Unauthorized Tape Reject Relay** (78), **Unauthorized Tape Sensor** (116), and **Power Supply** (50).

An audio-video recording system employs a booth containing a video camera (28) and microphone, a video display screen (18) and timing means (66) connected to the camera (28) to operate it for a predetermined period. The signal from the camera is recorded on a video cassette recorder (VCR1). Means (116) are provided for distinguishing authorized video cassettes from unauthorized video cassettes enabling the system for recording when an authorized signal is received and preventing recording on an unauthorized cassette. Preferably, the authorizing signal is prerecorded on the tape of the video cassette and erased upon use of the cassette.

PUBLIC VIDEO RECORDING SYSTEMBackground of the Invention

One out of every three homes in the United States
5 is now provided with a video cassette recorder (VCR), and
it is expected that more than eight million new VCR's will
be sold in 1986. The rapidly increasing use of VCR's has
been made possible because they can be sold at an
affordable price. On the other hand, audio-video
10 equipment capable of recording both picture and sound on
magnetic tape cassettes is much more expensive than VCR's,
and thus most persons have heretofore not been able to
enjoy making video-voice recordings of themselves or their
friends for display on home television sets by use of
15 VCR's.

Summary of the Invention

The invention disclosed herein relates to an
audio-visual recording system for use by the general
20 public. More particularly, the subject invention relates
to such a recording system which can conveniently be used
by ordinary persons to make audio-video tape cassettes at
reasonable cost, the cassettes being of such size that
they can be mailed to relatives or friends as remembrances
25 which have greater appeal than letters or greeting cards.
A preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a booth
accommodating one or more persons and housing a video
camera equipped with a microphone; both the camera and the
microphone being placed in operation for a predetermined
30 period when an authorized magnetic tape cassette is
inserted into a video cassette recorder in the recording
system. The picture signal produced by the video camera
and the sound signal produced by the microphone are
recorded on a magnetic tape cassette, and the cassette is
35 thereafter released to the person who has used the system
to record his picture and voice.

The preferred embodiment of the invention further
comprises a pair of video display screens which show the

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taken picture as it is being recorded, one of these screens being located inside the booth so that the person using the system can see his image thereon and the other screen being placed on an outer wall of the booth so that
5 persons passing the booth will be attracted by its display. A video display cassette supplied to a customer may be provided with prerecorded video and audio signals which are respectively fed to the video display screen located outside the booth and to a speaker associated
10 herewith, thereby providing the customer with instructions or demonstration pictures before his own picture is captured inside the booth.

Use of an unauthorized tape cassette in the recording system is precluded by means which sense a
15 nonconforming physical characteristic of such a cassette and consequently prevent operation of the system. The characteristic is preferably a prerecorded signal on the tape of the cassette, and is erased when the cassette is first used to prevent reuse. Other advantageous features
20 of the invention will be presented in the following detailed description thereof.

Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a pictorial representation of the
25 person-accommodating booth used in the preferred embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a view illustrating an inside wall of the booth shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a diagrammatic representation of
30 electronic components of the preferred embodiments of the invention; and

FIG. 4 is a flow chart of operation of the invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

35 In FIG. 1 reference number 10 generally designates a booth having a front wall 12 with a door 14

centrally located therein and illustrated standing open to reveal part of the inside of the booth. Also mounted on the front wall of the booth 10 is a television set which is generally designated by reference number 16 and which
5 comprises a display screen 18 and a speaker 20. A partition wall 22 extends across the booth 10 adjacent the opening for the door, a portion of which partition wall is also illustrated in FIG. 2.

The partition has an opening for the display
10 screen 24 of a second television set which will be further described hereinafter. The wall 22 also includes an opening for the lens 26 of a video camera generally designated by reference number 28 in FIG. 3.

Many conventional video cameras such as Model
15 1CVC6033E manufactured by General Electric may be used. A microphone 30 is positioned adjacent the lens of the video camera as part of the audio-visual signal generating equipment. Positioned above the camera is a light 32, and below the camera is the front panel 34 of a video cassette
20 recorder which is generally designated as VCR 1 in FIG. 3 and which will be further described hereinafter. A seat 33 extends across the booth opposite the partition wall.

All electrical components described hereinafter are housed in the booth behind the partition 22. The
25 video signals produced by the video camera when it is operating are transmitted through a cable 40 to VCR 1. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the recorder is simple and rugged, such as Model 9-7100 manufactured by General Electric or many other makes of conventional VCR.
30 The audio signal produced by the microphone is fed through a conductor 42 to a preamplifier 44 and thence through a lead 46 to VCR 1. The preamplifier 44 is also connected by a lead 48 to a power supply 50, and the latter is connected by a lead 54 to a relay which will be referred
35 to hereinafter as the action switch relay. This action switch relay 54 is connected (1) by a lead 56 to a switch 58 which will be referred to hereinafter as the action

switch, and (2) by a video record control lead 60 and an audio record control lead 62 to electrical components within VCR 1 which provide for recording of the video and audio signals produced by the camera and microphone
5 respectively.

A lead 64 connects VCR 1 to a relay 66 which will be referred to hereinafter as the time expiration relay, and the latter is in turn connected by a lead 68 to a relay 70 which will be referred to hereinafter as the tape
10 relay. Time expiration relay 66 is, in addition, connected to VCR 1 by a lead 62. A lead 74 connects lead 72 to a relay 76 which will be referred to hereinafter as the unauthorized tape reject relay; a lead 78 connects the unauthorized tape reject relay 76 to the tape relay 70;
15 and a lead 80 connects the tape relay to a switch 82 mounted in VCR 1. A video lead 84 connects VCR 1 to a television set 86, the display screen 24 of which is depicted in Figures 1 and 2. A lead 87 connects VCR 1 to a signal light 88 located in the partition wall inside the
20 booth.

A second video cassette recorder which is generally designated as VCR 2 in Figure 3 and which may also be General Electric's model 9-7100 recorder, is mounted in the portion of the booth behind the partition
25 to be inaccessible to the user of the booth. An operation control lead 92 extends between VCR 1 and VCR 2, and a lead 94 connects VCR 2 to the outside television set 16 shown in Figure 1.

30

Mode of Operation

Operation of the system is indicated in outline form in the flow chart in FIG. 4. The video recording system is designed for use only with authorized tapes. Authorized tapes having a pre-determined length, such as,
35 for example, ten minutes, are sold in proximity to the recording booth. Thus, for example, if the booth is located in a department store, authorized cassettes are

sold at an adjacent counter. Profit from use of the video recording booth comes from the sale of such authorized tapes. A credit card operated vending machine may be used if desired. The authorized cassettes have a physical
5 characteristic different from unauthorized cassettes, which can be sensed by the recording system to distinguish authorized and unauthorized users. This prevents an unscrupulous user from bringing his own video cassette which may be of a very long length, thereby preventing the
10 proprietor of the booth from earning a profit and pre-empting use of the booth for an extraordinary period of time.

Any of a variety of physical characteristics of the video cassette can be modified to distinguish an
15 authorized from an unauthorized cassette. Thus, for example, a conductive foil may be applied to the exterior of the cassette in a location that can be sensed by an unauthorized tape switch to prevent activation of the system and eject the unauthorized cassette. It is
20 preferred, however, to employ a pre-recorded signal on the tape in the cassette, which distinguishes the authorized cassette. This may be, for example, a series of pre-recorded tones or a digital code which can be sensed by the user operated VCR in the system. For this purpose, an
25 audio signal from the VCR is fed to the unauthorized tape sensor which, if it does not sense an appropriate recorded signal on the tape, signals the tape reject relay to terminate any recording session.

A recording session is initiated when a user
30 places an authorized tape in VCR 1. The VCR controller starts up the electronic circuitry with a total delay of about three seconds. The VCR first switches to the playing mode and the audio signal is routed to the unauthorized tape sensor 16 to listen for the correct
35 tones which indicate an authorized tape. If the correct tones are not sensed, the tape is ejected and the system resets to the original condition.

If authorized tones are detected, the playing mode is discontinued and the tape is rewound to a preset spot. Either of two types of tapes may be used. An essentially blank tape may be used, in which case the tape is rewound to the beginning. Preferably the tape used has a pre-recorded message for the first portion of the tape. In that event, the tape is rewound to the end of the pre-recorded message and stops at that point, awaiting recording by the customer.

Such a pre-recorded message may be useful for enhancing salability of tapes. Happy Birthday or other congratulatory or greeting messages may be pre-recorded. Where the booth is in a resort area, tapes may be sold with a pre-recorded message characteristic of that locale. For example, a tourist visiting Hawaii may desire to purchase a tape with a pre-recorded band of ukuleles and hula dancers or scenic shots of the islands. Tones or other signals distinguishing an authorized tape from an unauthorized tape are recorded immediately following such a pre-recorded message. After recording such a message and signal, the tape is rewound to a location between the message and signal before being sold.

When the recording session commences, the user VCR is set to record from the beginning of the tape or from the preset location after the pre-recorded message. This recording by the user erases the pre-recorded tones or other characterizing signal, thereby preventing reuse of the same video cassette in this system. At the commencement of recording, the light 32 in the video booth is turned on to assure sufficient illumination for the video camera. At that same time, the outside TV is turned off.

The outside TV is typically operated with an advertising message, samples of pre-recorded messages and the like. These are displayed when the booth is not in use to entice customers to use the video recording system. The outside TV is operated by the second video cassette

recorder VCR-2 inside the booth. The outside TV may be turned off during use of the booth to prevent interference, or may be continued during use of the booth to show the person or persons recording a message.

5 Whether to have the outside TV turned on for such a recording session can be left to the option of the user of the system who may prefer either privacy during recording or a display to let others in his party observe during the recording.

10 It might be noted that during the recording session the person can monitor the recording by way of the inside television monitor 24. When the customer wishes to record his picture and voice on the cassette, he may press the action switch 58 which activates the camera and
15 microphone and turns on the signal light 88 to notify the customer that his picture is being recorded. An interval timer may also be provided on the partition wall 22 in the booth so that the customer can be aware of the time remaining in a preset interval for which recording is
20 authorized.

The VCR records for a preset time interval corresponding to the length of tape in the video cassette. If the recording session is interrupted, it can be resumed to complete the preset interval. A timer is employed in
25 the illustrated embodiment for controlling the length of a recording session. Alternatively the end of the tape on the cassette may signal the end of the session. A combination of these two may be used when the person in the booth has control to interrupt recording during the
30 session. When the recording is completed, at the end of the preset interval or end of the tape, the interior light and camera are turned off and recording is stopped. The outside TV is turned on to again display advertising
messages or the like. The recorded tape is ejected for
35 the happy customer to take with him or mail to friends or relatives.

A hallmark of a successful video recording system

employed by the public is simplicity. One cannot rely on untrained members of the public to operate sophisticated equipment unless it is substantially completely automated. Thus in practice of this invention, insertion of the video
5 cassette in the VCR is about all that the customer has to do. An action switch may be included so that the customer may interrupt the recording session. Other than that, the system is essentially completely automated.

Although one embodiment of a simple recording
10 system has been described and illustrated herein. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to one skilled in the art. Although it is desirable to employ a simple system where the user has few acts to perform for initiating a recording session, practice of this invention
15 may include more sophisticated and complicated procedures. For example, if desired, prerecorded backdrops may be included in the recording system so that the user in the booth can superimpose the image being recorded on a prerecorded backdrop. Additional controls may be provided
20 so that the user can zoom between different focal lengths of the camera and vary the image size. Background music or the like may also be provided in the booth according to a selection made by the user. Other such additional features may be included without departing from principles
25 of this invention. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A video recording system comprising:
a camera producing a video picture signal when
5 operated;
a video cassette recorder connected to the camera
for recording the video picture signal on a video
cassette; and
means for enabling operation of the camera if the
10 cassette possesses a predetermined physical characteristic
and for preventing operation of the camera if the cassette
does not possess the predetermined physical
characteristic.
- 15 2. A recording system as recited in claim 1 wherein
the means for enabling or preventing comprises means for
sensing a prerecorded signal on the tape of the video
cassette.
- 20 3. A recording system as recited in claim 2
comprising means for erasing the prerecorded message when
the cassette is used.
4. A recording system as recited in claim 2
25 comprising means for rewinding the tape in the cassette
to a predetermined location preceding the recorded signal
before commencing recording of a video signal on the tape.
5. A recording system as recited in claim 1
30 comprising a booth closable for a degree of privacy, and
means for mounting the camera for viewing a person or
persons in the booth.
6. A recording system as recited in claim 5
35 comprising a video picture display screen positioned
inside the booth and means for feeding the video picture
signal to the video display screen so that the picture

being recorded is displayed on the screen.

7. A recording system as recited in claim 1, comprising means for altering the physical characteristics of the cassette during a recording session for preventing reuse of the cassette in the recording system.

8. ARSARIC 1 comprising timing means operatively connected to the camera for operating the camera for a predetermined period.

9. A method for operating a video recording system comprising the steps of:

sensing presence or absence of a prerecorded signal on the tape of a video cassette;

rejecting the video cassette in the event of absence of the prerecorded signal;

rewinding the tape in the video cassette in the event of presence of the prerecorded signal; and

recording on the rewound tape for erasing the prerecorded signal.

10. A method as recited in claim 9 wherein the video cassette includes a prerecorded message before the prerecorded signal and comprising the step of rewinding the tape to a location between the message and signal before recording.

FIG. 1

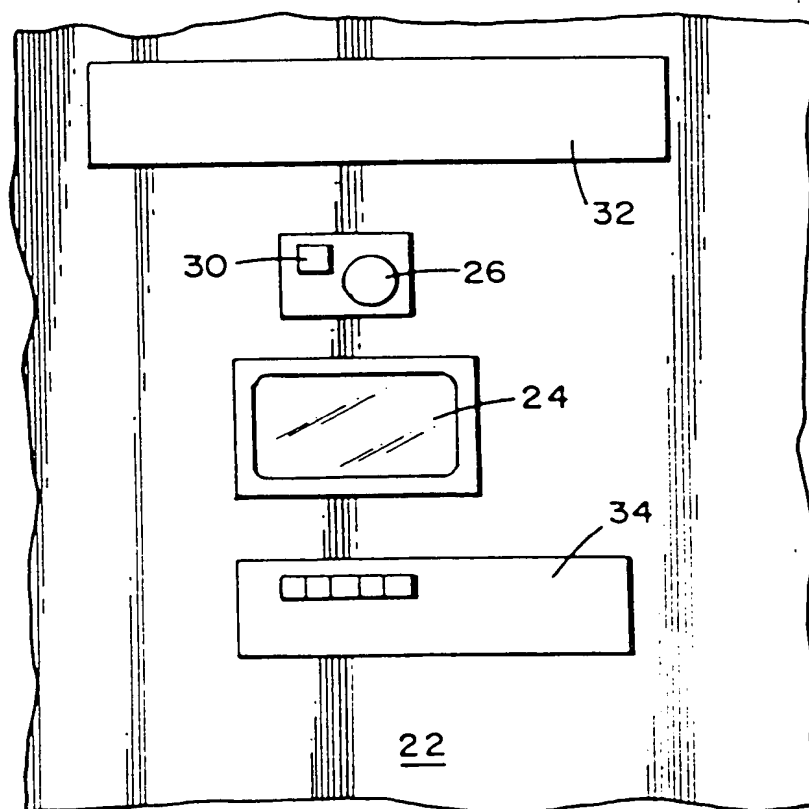
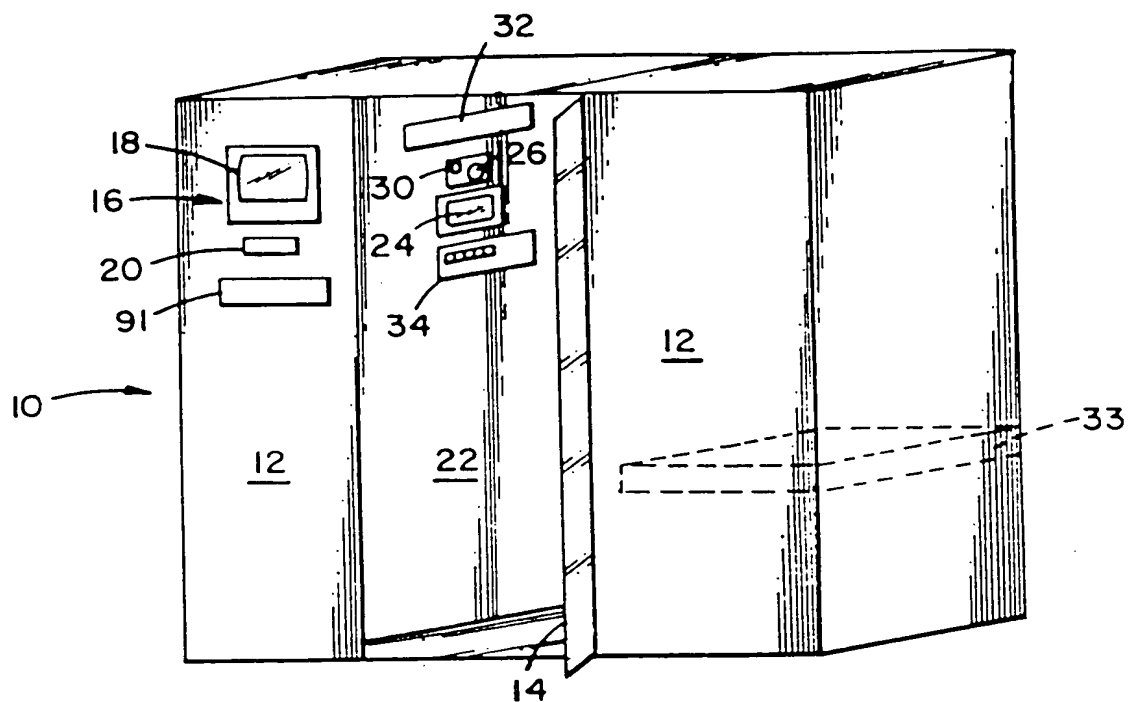
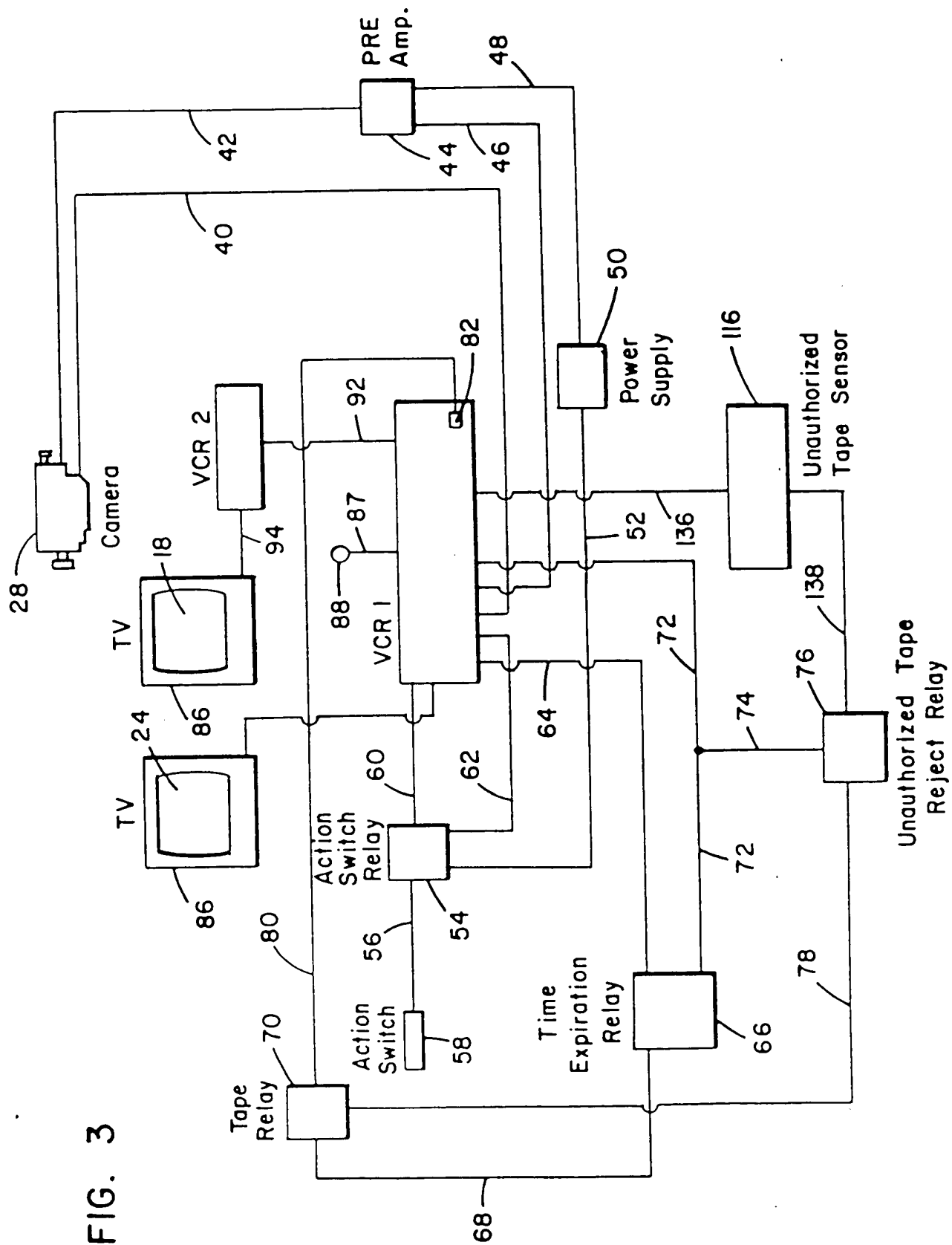


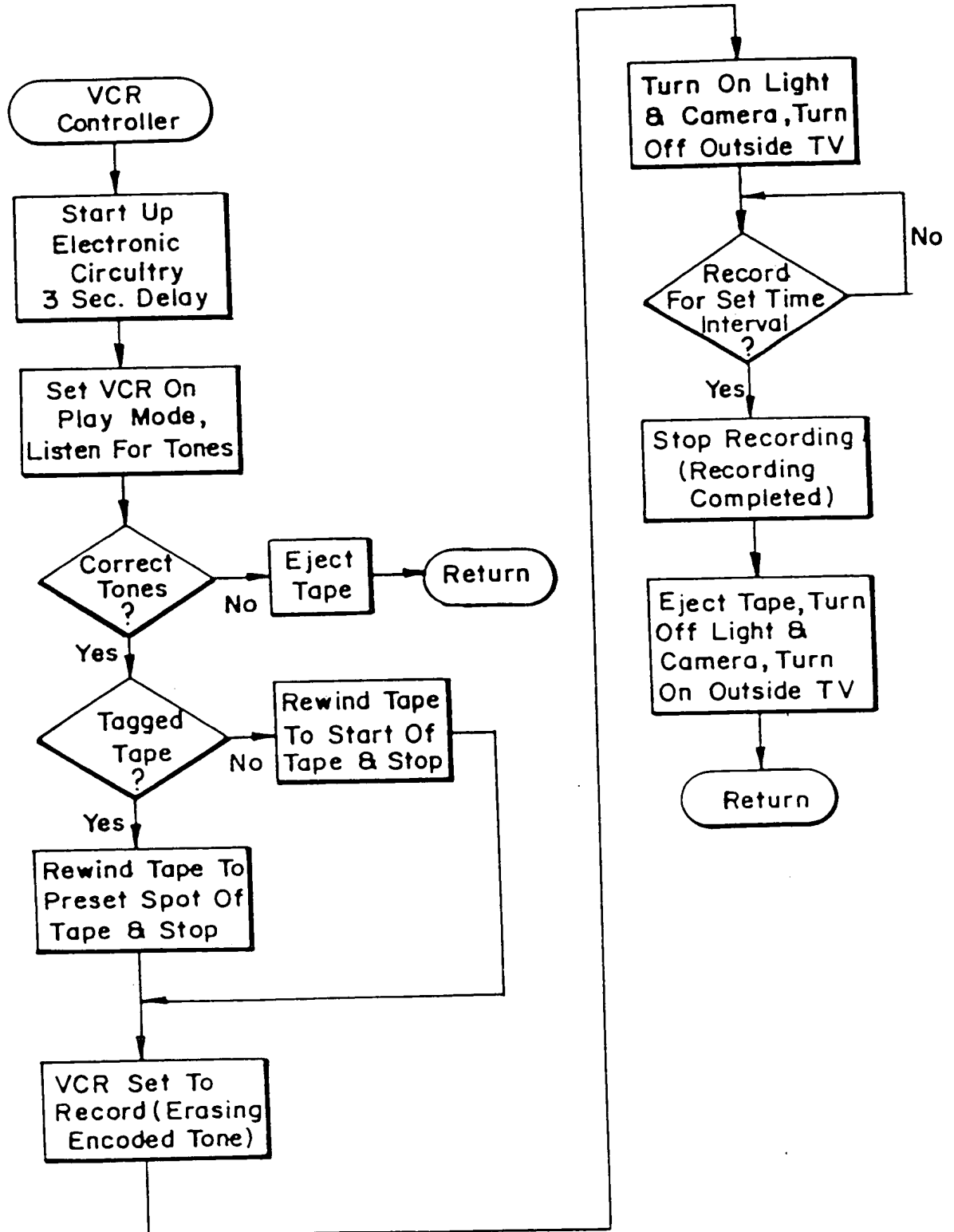
FIG. 2

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3/3

FIG. 4



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US / 89/ 00377

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶	
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC	
Int.Cl. 4	G11B31/00 ; G11B23/36

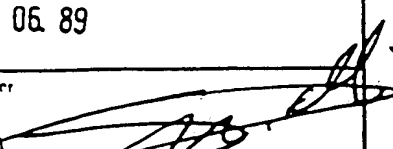
II. FIELDS SEARCHED	
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷	
Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.Cl. 4	G11B
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	FR,A,2559298 (BOURDIN DANIEL) 09 August 1985 see page 1, line 19 - page 2, line 69; figures 1-4	1, 2, 5
A	---	6
Y	GB,A,2131000 (SONY CORPORATION) 13 June 1984 see page 1, line 97 - page 3, line 45; figures 1-5	1, 2, 5
A	---	10
A	WO,A,8502293 (H.S.V.S.A.) 23 May 1985 see page 3 - 12; figures 1-5	1, 2, 6, 10
A	US,A,4688105 (BLOCH ET AL.) 18 August 1987 see column 3, line 39 - column 14, line 62; figures 1-15	1, 5, 6, 8
	--- -/-	

⁹ Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION	
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
10 MAY 1989	02.06.89
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	SPIGARELLI A. 

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

(CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with Indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X, P A, P	WO, A, 8802589 (COGERT, H. J.) 07 April 1988 see page 5 - 11; figures 1-5 ---	1, 5, 6, 7 9, 10

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

PCT/US 89/00377

SA 26892

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
FR-A-2559298	09-08-85	None	
GB-A-2131000	13-06-84	JP-A- 59089084	23-05-84
		FR-A, B 2536198	18-05-84
		DE-A- 3340942	17-05-84
		CA-A- 1214268	18-11-86
		US-A- 4663674	05-05-87
WO-A-8502293	23-05-85	AU-A- 3613684	03-06-85
		EP-A- 0162071	27-11-85
US-A-4688105	18-08-87	None	
WO-A-8802589	07-04-88	None	